The Pyongyang Times

No. 51 (478) SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1973 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings to the Summit Conference of the Arab States. The message reads:

The Summit Conference of the Arab States

Algiers

In the name of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and in my own, I send warm congratulations and greetings to the Summit Conference of the Arab States and all the heads of state and delegates attending the Conference.

The Summit Conference has been convened at a time of important significance in accomplishing the just cause of the Arab peoples.

Today the Arab peoples are waging a common struggle against the Israeli aggressors instigated by U.S. imperialism and for regaining the occupied Arab lands, restoring the national rights of the Palestinian people and defending the national dignity of the Arab peoples.

The people of all countries of the world who value justice and peace are actively supporting the just struggle of the Arab peoples and the U.S. imperialists and Israeli aggressors are being isolated and rejected internationally as never before.

I take this opportunity to assure you that the DPRK Government and the Korean people will firmly stand on the side of the Arab peoples against the common enemy and always actively support and encourage their sacred cause with might and main.

Convinced that your Conference will greatly contribute to strengthening solidarity and cooperation among the Arab peoples, smashing the Zionists' aggression through the maximum mobilization of all potentialities and accelerating the victory of the cause of the Arab peoples, I sincerely wish the Conference great successes in its work.

KIM IL SUNG

President

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Pyongyang, November 26, 1973

"Result of UN Debate on Korean Question Is a Victory of President KIM IL SUNG's Three Principles of National Reunification"

International Repercussions of Conclusion of Debate on Korean Question

Foreign Press Give Wide Publicity

The debate on the Korean question at the recent First Committee of the 28th United Nations General Assembly proved to be a signal victory for the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's line of independent and peaceful reunification of the country. This was widely reported by the Chinese papers **Renmin Ribao** and **Kwangming Ribao**, and Hsinhua News Agency, the Albanian paper **Zeri i Popullit**, **Neues Deutschland** of the GDR, TASS of the Soviet Union, and Ceteka News Agency of Czechoslovakia.

As was already reported the recent First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly supported the three principles of national reunification advanced by Comrade Kim Il Sung, urged the north and the south of Korea to continue the dialogue and to realize many-sided exchange and cooperation in accordance with these great principles and decided to immediately disband the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" ("UNCURK"). Referring to this, foreign newspapers and news agencies unanimously said that this means a shining victory won by the Korean people in their struggle for independent and peaceful reunification, and at the same time, a defeat on the part of the U.S. imperialists and Pak Jung Hi clique of south Korea, who tried to keep Korea split into two permanently.

In the editorial captioned: "The Struggle of the Korean People for the Country's Reunification Will Be Victorious," the **Renmin Ribao** wrote:

This is a success the Korean people and the peaceloving countries the world over have achieved in their struggle to put an end to the interference of outside forces in the internal affairs of Korea. It is also an important victory the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people have won in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Newspapers and news agencies said that the "UNCURK" served as a tool of the U.S. imperialists' interference in the internal affairs of Korea and pointed out that the "UN Command" should be dissolved, and all the foreign troops be withdrawn completely from south Korea in order to promote Korea's independent and peaceful reunification and ease the tension in Asia.

Japanese Public Figures Say

Japanese public figures warmly hailed the result of the debate on the Korean question at the recent UN General Assembly as a great victory the Korean people and the peace-loving peoples throughout the world gained in their common struggle.

Kanji Kawasaki, Director of International Department of the Japan Socialist Party, said:

"The result of the UN debate on the Korean question is a victory of the three principles of national reunification laid down by President Kim Il Sung. We warmly support it.

"An agreement has been reached on disbanding the 'UNCURK' as a result of the debate. It has been the consistent demand of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The decision will give beginning to the crumbling of the barriers dividing Korea into two."

Akira Kuroyanagi, Director of International Department of the Komei Party, supporting the agreement on the Korean question reached at the recent First Committee of the UN General Assembly, said:

"Our Party, in accordance with the spirit of the North-South Joint Statement, demands the dissolution of the 'UN forces' occupying south Korea and the withdrawal of all the foreign troops from south Korea, the main obstacle to Korea's independent and peaceful reunification."

Makoto Ichikawa, Chairman of the General Council of Japanese Labour Unions, said:

"The North-South Joint Statement was confirmed internationally at the recent UN General Assembly. It is a great victory of the line of the independent and peaceful national reunification maintained by the DPRK Government, I think. By this any forces are not allowed to interfere in the efforts of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful national reunification. The recent agreement has come as a hard blow to the U.S. imperialists, the south Korean authorities and the reactionary Japanese government, splittists within and without, who insisted on the simultaneous entry into the UN by the north and the south and who indulged in nefarious scheme to create two Koreas."

He continued:

"The working class of Japan strongly demand that the Japanese government abandon the hostile policy toward the DPRK and stop all manner of machinations obstructing Korea's reunification with the adoption of the decision of the recent UN General Assembly as a momentum."

Critic Masuo Ureshino said:

"The result of the recent UN debate on the Korean question shows that the United States can no longer dominate UN at will as in the past."

He went on to say:

"Now that the United Nations admitted that the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity put forward by President Kim Il Sung are the absolutely correct line to be observed in the solution of reunification problem of Korea, the U.S. troops have no excuse to stay on in south Korea.

"At the same time the recent UN General Assembly has become a court exposing and frustrating the criminal acts of the south Korean authorities who are seeking to keep Korea divided permanently depending on outside forces."

TELEGRAMS

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK and President of the DPRK, and Comrade **Kim Il**, Premier of the Administration Council of the DPRK, received a message from **Erich Honecker**, First Secretary of the CC of the German Socialist Unity Party, **Willi Stoph**, President of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, and **Horst Sindermann**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR, in reply to their message of greetings sent to the latter on the 24th anniversary of the founding of the GDR.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, received messages from **Mohammed Siad Barre**, President of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Somalia, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the 4th anniversary of the victory of the October 21 Revolution of Somalia; and from **Mohammad-Reza Pahlavi**, Emperor of Iran, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on his birthday and the Iranian national day.

✦ President **Kim Il Sung** received messages of thanks from **Ahmad Hassan Al-Bakr**, President of the Republic of Iraq, and **Khalifa Bin Hamad Al Thani**, Sheik of the State of Qatar, in reply to his messages expressing active support to and solidarity with the just struggle of the governments and peoples in Arab countries against large-scale armed invasion of Egypt and Syria launched by the U.S. imperialists and Zionists; and from **Baba Diarra**, Acting Chairman of National Liberation Military Committee of Mali, in reply to his personal letter sent on July 7 to the latter.

✦ President **Kim Il Sung** received a message from **Peteru Onu**, Acting Secretary General of the Organization of African Unity, in reply to his message of greetings sent on the 10th anniversary function of the foundation of the organization.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK and President of the DPRK, received messages of greetings from **Abul Pairal**, Vice-Chief of the Arab Liberation Front, and **Antonio Peres Dos Santos**, Acting General Secretary of Sao Tome Principe Liberation Movement, on the occasion of the 28th anniversary of the founding of the WPK.

✦ **The CC of the WPK** sent a message of greetings to **the CC of the Norwegian Communist Party** on the 50th founding anniversary of the latter.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade **Kim Il**, Premier of the DPRK Administration Council, sent a message of greetings to **Samdech Norodom Sihanouk**, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, and **Samdech Penn Nouth**, Chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front of Kampuchea and Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, on the 20th anniversary of the independence of the Kingdom of Cambodia.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, sent a message of greetings to Comrade **Reidar T. Larsen** upon his reelection as Chairman of the Central Committee of the Norwegian Communist Party.

✦ **The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea** sent messages of greetings respectively to **the 12th Congress of the Japan Communist Party**, **the 16th Convention of the Mexican Communist Party** and **the 6th Convention of the Communist Party of Ecuador.**

"Oppose Revitalized System," "Restore the Downtrodden Basic Right of the Press," "Guarantee Campus Freedom"

Anti-"Government" Struggle Spreads among the Press Circle, Struggle of Students Gains Momentum

Reporters of South Korean Daily "Chungang Ilbo" and "Radio Tongyang" Call a Strike Opposing Suppression of the Press

At a time when the righteous struggle of the south Korean students against fascism and for democratization is growing in scope and intensity day by day, men of the press have also joined in the just struggle.

According to a report from Seoul, on November 30 all the reporters of the south Korean daily **Chungang Ilbo** and "Radio Tongyang" gathered and read the declaration entitled "Restore the down-trodden basic right of the press" and went on a strike in protest against outrageous press gag by the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique.

Follows the "declaration" adopted at the meeting of the reporters of **Chungang Ilbo** and "Radio Tongyang":

Our **Chungang Ilbo** and "Radio Tongyang" and other south Korean press long ago ceased to discharge their mission as the spokesmen of society who should report truth and criticize facts.

We journalists of **Chungang Ilbo** and "Radio Tongyang" resolve as follows by way of atoning for the crimes committed by the south Korean men of the press to the nation:

1. We will bend all our efforts to build a society filled with truth, justice and good faith.

We will reject any form of suppression of the press and the men of the press and fight in unity against any pressure encroaching upon the freedom of the press.

2. We will report all the covered facts as news items and strongly demand the independence of editing to this end.

3. We boycott the report activities for one day today as a manifestation of our will to carry through this resolution of ours.

Meanwhile, all the section chiefs and deputy section chiefs of **Chungang Ilbo** and "Radio Tongyang" tendered their resignation all at once, acting in step with this strike and opposing atrocious press gag by the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique.

Spurred by their intense struggle, the journalists of **Tonga Ilbo**, **Hanguk Ilbo** and **Kyonghyang Sinmun** also held meetings respectively that day and strongly called for "winning the freedom of the press".

According to a report from Seoul, the "Hanguk Reporters' Association", an organization of south Korean journalists, also held a meeting on November 29 and made public a resolution reflecting their determination to reject unwarranted interference in the press activities by the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique.

Follows the content of the resolution issued in the name of the presidium members of the "Hanguk Reporters' Association":

1. We confirm our determination to make efforts to discharge our duty, keenly realizing that the first and foremost duty of the press is to report truthfully the objective facts.

2. We reject any unwarranted sanction within and without against the press activities and make up our mind to redouble our efforts when there is such provocation.

3. We reaffirm our adherence to the programme of action for defending freedom of speech adopted in May 1971 in order to develop democratic journalism.

Massive Anti-"Government" Struggle of South Korean Students Becomes Fiercer

Today when the fascist suppression by the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique is intensified, the flames of the righteous massive struggle of the south Korean students against fascism and for democratization are flaring up more fiercely throughout south Korea.

According to a report from Seoul, more than 1,000 students of the Songgyungwan University held an extraordinary general meeting of students and another meeting on Nov. 27, opposing the "economic colonialization by Japan", demanding a "guarantee of campus freedom" and "release of the detained students" and strongly urging the Pak Jung Hi thugs to "lift the state of emergency" proclaimed by them to establish the system for their long-term office.

After the meeting, they launched a street demonstration. They clashed with mobile policemen and fought fiercely, knocking down over 20 policemen.

The students of the Sogang University held a meeting and declared that they would not take the terminal examination under the present situation. Then they waged a sit-in struggle. The leading students of the university held another meeting and entered a hunger-strike for an indefinite period.

The staunch struggle of the students compelled the university authorities to postpone the examination indefinitely.

Over 4,000 students of the Rihwa Women's University held a meeting on November 28 and adopted a seven-point resolution which called for "nullifying the October revitalization," "discontinuing the south Korea-Japan ministerial conference" and "establishing the system of freedom and democracy ensuring elementary rights to the people", and so on.

The students staged a street demonstration after the meeting. They clashed with over 300 policemen and marched several hundred metres, putting up a fierce struggle.

Then they waged a sit-down struggle for hours.

Upwards of 4,000 students of the Yonse University and the students of the Koryo, Chungang, Kyonghui, Hongik and Hanyang universities in Seoul staged demonstration on November 29 and 30. They showered stones in succession on the policemen blocking their advance and knocked down scores of bandits.

Meanwhile, the students of the Koryo University, the Law College, the Sogang University, the Sukmyong Women's University and the Methodist Theological College carry on an indefinite sit-in hunger strike to have their just demands met.

The students of the Yonse University, the Medical College, the Dental College, the Theological College, the Konguk University, the Tongguk University, the Metropolitan Women's Normal College and student members of the Saemunan Church in Seoul are also waging the massive struggle to put an end to the fascist rule of the Pak Jung Hi clique.

The Pak Jung Hi clique are trying hard to suppress the struggle against fascism and for democratization of the south Korean students and men of the press, which is steadily gaining in strength and scope. But they can never check their patriotic advance.

Ever-intensified frenzy of the Pak Jung Hi clique only hastens their doom.

Brilliant Demonstration of the Correctness and Great Vitality of the Line of Country's Independent and Peaceful Reunification Put Forth by the Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Plenary Meeting of 28th UN General Assembly Unanimously Adopts Decision on Korean Question without Voting, Head of DPRK Delegation Makes Public Statement

The debate on the Korean question which had proceeded at the 28th United Nations General Assembly amid the great attention of the entire Korean people and the world peace-loving people was formally concluded on November 28 with a great victory of the line of the country's independent and peaceful reunification set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The Plenary Meeting of the 28th UN General Assembly which was held at the UN Headquarters with the attendance of the delegation of our country reaffirmed the correctness and great vitality of the line of the country's independent and peaceful reunification laid down by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and unanimously adopted without voting the decision on the Korean question which was passed at the First Committee (Political Committee) meeting on November 21 and recommended to the Plenary Meeting.

Follows the decision on the Korean question which was adopted at the Plenary Meeting of the 28th UN General Assembly:

It is noted with satisfaction that a joint statement was issued on July 4, 1972, which provides for the following three principles on the reunification of Korea:

Firstly, the reunification of Korea should be achieved independently without reliance upon outside force or its interference;

Secondly, its reunification should be achieved by peaceful means, without recourse to the use of force against the other side;

Thirdly, great national unity should be promoted.

It is the general hope that the north and the south of Korea will be urged to continue their dialogue and realize their many-sided exchanges and cooperation in the above spirit so as to expedite the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The General Assembly decides to dissolve immediately the "UN Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea".

The unanimous adoption of the above decision at the Plenary Meeting of the 28th UN General Assembly is a great victory of the line of the country's independent and peaceful reunification put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and a clear demonstration of its correctness and great vitality.

Especially, the UN recognized the three principles of national reunification, the main content of the North-South Joint Statement, as the only, correct great principles to be adhered to in the solution of Korea's reunification question and put an end to the notorious "UNCURK" which for more than 20 years played a shameful role as a reptile tool for veiling the U.S. imperialists' military occupation of south Korea and their colonial enslavement policy and their stooges' fascist terror rule and nation-splitting manoeuvres and as an instrument for interference in the internal affairs of Korea. This is a heavy blow to the U.S. imperialists and the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique who have betrayed and nullified the North-South Joint Statement and incited the split and confrontation behind the curtain of dialogue.

As a result, a more favourable situation has been created for our people's cause of national reunification.

After the Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly, the UN Secretary General, the Chairman of the First Committee of the General Assembly and delegates of various countries came to the delegation of our country and warmly congratulated the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and our people upon the brilliant victory won in the 28th UN General Assembly.

Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Li Jong Mok, head of the delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, made public a statement at the UN Headquarters on November 28.

In his statement, Vice-Minister Li Jong Mok noted: It is good that the UN General Assembly decided to dissolve the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" after expressing its support to the North-South Joint Statement. It is a brilliant fruition of the concerted efforts of the entire Korean people and the peace-loving peoples of the world who have positively supported and encouraged them.

He continued:

The full support of all the participants in the UN General Assembly to the North-South Joint Statement in which an agreement was reached on the realization of the national reunification on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity demonstrates that all the countries of the world have publicly recognized that the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is correct in its consistent line and position for realizing the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and that it is unanimously demanded that Korea should be reunified as one, instead of being divided into two.

It is a condemnation of the U.S. imperialists for their intervention against Korea and of the south Korean authorities who attempted to perpetuate the national division by creating two Koreas relying on outside forces in violation of the North-South Joint Statement, and a great encouragement to the entire Korean people in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The dissolution of the "UNCURK" is fully justified both in view of the cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and in view of the principles of the UN Charter.

The dissolution of the "UNCURK" has brought to an end the interference against Korea committed by making use of it as a tool. It has brought to a complete failure the deceptive farce which was staged for camouflaging the true colours of the traitorous, dependent and anti-popular south Korean "regime" under the name of the UN.

The dissolution of the "UNCURK" is a great victory for the entire Korean people who have been waging the struggle for realizing the independent and peaceful reunification of the country without interference of any outside forces and a disgraceful defeat for the U.S. and the south Korean authorities who have hampered the reunification of Korea.

At the recent session of the UN General Assembly, the U.S. and the south Korean authorities were persistent in their attempt to create two Koreas, but it was also denounced and rejected by a large majority of the member states of the UN and ended in a decisive failure.

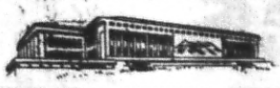
The so-called "special statement" of the south Korean authorities whose main content is the simultaneous entry of two Koreas into the UN has become a mere scrap of paper.

At the session of the UN General Assembly, the question of the withdrawal of the "UN forces" from south Korea has been reserved.

We reserve the right to raise at any time the question of the withdrawal of the foreign forces under the signboard of the "UN forces" from south Korea.

The "UN Command" should be disbanded, the foreign troops be withdrawn from south Korea and the interference of outside forces against Korea be terminated. The Korean question must be left to the Korean people themselves.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people will, in the future, too, march forward hand in hand with the peaceloving countries of the world in the struggle to have all the foreign troops withdrawn from south Korea and materialize the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.



A VISIT TO KOREAN REVOLUTION MUSEUM (25)

Great Victory in the Fatherland Liberation War

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung acknowledges cheers of the heroic People's Army men and people who won the great Fatherland Liberation War

We were now in Hall No. 47. Our gaze was first held by the materials displayed on one wall. The materials tell of the energetic efforts the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung exerted to strengthen the Korean People's Army militarily while firmly equipping them politically and ideologically.

Comrade Kim Il Sung set in operation the necessary measures to increase all branches of the services of the People's Army in conformity with the demands of modern warfare and the specific conditions of our country at every stage of the war. He frequently visited units of air force and other units in a move to build them into invincible ones.

Studying the materials we could realize clearly the wisdom of his leadership.

Then we stepped towards another wall. Here we saw the materials that show the ignominious defeat the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their puppets suffered in the three-year war at the hands of the heroic men of the KPA who were trained to be a "one-beats-a-hundred army" under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung. There are other materials showing that the U.S. imperialists fell to their knees before the Korean people and signed the armistice agreement. The materials vividly illustrate that the myth of the "mightiness" of U.S. imperialism which had boasted of being the "strongest" in the world, blasted in the Korean war.

Inscribed on one wall in bold-faced letters are the words "July 27, 1953" which have come to be synonymous with our victory day. Below it are the pictures showing the KPA men who are shouting at the top of their voices: "Long Live Marshal Kim Il Sung!" and "Long Live the Workers' Party of Korea!" We could almost hear their shouts of joy on the hill where gun-smoke was still lingering.

Then we moved on to Hall No. 48. Here on display are the materials that tell of the great victory in the Fatherland Liberation War.

We paused before the carefully preserved photo of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who is waving to the cheering crowds at a Pyongyang gala mass meeting to celebrate the victory in the great Fatherland Liberation War.

With deep emotion we looked up to his great figure. Involuntarily we looked back upon the victory day.

At 12:00 sharp on July 28, 1953, Comrade Kim Il Sung, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, who led the Fatherland Liberation War to victory, mounted the rostrum, his face wreathed in benign smiles. At the moment, the shouts of joy arose throughout the meeting place and rousing cheers thundered, shaking the earth.

The people and the KPA men and officers extended the highest honour and gratitude to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung with the feeling of deep trust and profound respect and veneration.

He summed up the great victory in the Fatherland Liberation War and warmly congratulated the entire Korean people in his historic speech that day.

Indeed, the great victory won by our people in the Fatherland Liberation War was possible only by his outstanding art of command and under his wise leadership.

A golden star medal symbolizing the title of Marshal and a medal symbolizing the title of Hero of the DPRK attracted our eyes, the medals which the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, reflecting the unanimous will of the entire Korean people, awarded to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who had restored the lost fatherland by leading the anti-Japanese armed struggle to victory and who had crowned the Fatherland Liberation War with great victory and thus performed immortal feats which would go down in our history. It is the reflection of the unanimous will of our people and the expression of absolute trust and respect of our people for the great leader.

On one wall in golden letters are words of Comrade Kim Il Sung: "The victory of our people in the Korean war was a victory of the revolutionary people over the imperialist reactionary forces, a victory of the revolutionary army over the aggressive armed forces of imperialism. It proved that a people who rise up for freedom, independence and progress, taking their destiny into their own hands under the leadership of a Marxist-Leninist Party, will never be conquered by any imperialist forces of aggression. It also exposed the vulnerability and corruptness of U.S. imperialism and showed the oppressed nations of the world that U.S. imperialism is by no means an unconquerable enemy and that they can fight and defeat it definitely.

"In the Korean war, the U.S. imperialists suffered an ignominious military defeat for the first time in the history of the United States; this meant the beginning of a downward path for U.S. imperialism."

We took every word of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in our minds. These words made us realize more clearly the historic significance of the great victory in the Fatherland Liberation War.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, iron-willed brilliant commander, who defeated two formidable imperialisms within the present generation!

Indeed, he is the incarnation of victory in our times.

The immortal revolutionary exploits accomplished by the great leader who crowned the Fatherland Liberation War with great victory will live for ever in our history with his great name.

As we left the hall we found deep in our hearts the pride of being the people who live and work under the guidance of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and a firm resolve was born in our hearts, the resolve to go even to the ends of the earth following him.

Kwak Chun Man

The Leader of the People

Midnight Telephone Call to the Hill

It happened in September 1951 in the period of the Fatherland Liberation War, when a fierce battle was reging on Height 1211. The command of an army corps of the Korean People's Army defending the Height was called up on the phone. It was deep in the night past 12 o'clock.

As soon as the commander picked up the receiver there sounded the voice of Supreme Commander Comrade Kim Il Sung, which had been familiar, every word understood and clear.

He asked whether his fighters were in good health and what their living conditions were like.

Then he went on:

"All our men are priceless treasures which we cannot barter for anything. Each combatant is a precious revolutionary comrade-in-arms.

"What a pity it was that our revolutionary comrades-in-arms were so few when we fought the Japanese imperialist troops and police!

"We must do our utmost to look after our priceless men.... As it is turning cold, you must see to it that they take warm boiled rice and hot soup and have a warm place to sleep in. And you must take good care of them so that they do not catch cold."

The defenders of the Height were rather pleased with the arrival of autumn following the sultry summer days, saying that they were now in a good season in battle against the attacking enemy. None of them felt that the weather was getting cold, and even commanding officers cared little about the change of season.

But Comrade Kim Il Sung, feeling that it was getting cold, instructed the commander to provide the soldiers with warm food and to look after them so that they might not catch cold.

That night when soldiers fell into a deep sleep the Supreme Commander probably could not get into bed till dawn and called on the phone to the army corps commander, thinking of his soldiers fighting on the Height.

From Comrade Kim Il Sung's words the commander felt his heart warming up by such an affection as the parents would do when they bring up their children like the apple of their eyes, always mindful of whether they are exposed to heat in summer and cold in winter.

After a while he continued:

"The more keenly they realize that it is the wish of their parents and the Party's line that not even an inch of the sacred soil of the fatherland be yielded to the enemy, the better they will fight. You must let them know this."

He wished combatants good health and a success in their battle before he rang off.

The following day when the commander of the army corps conveyed Supreme Commander Comrade Kim Il Sung's words to the men, all were moved to tears by his gentle affection.

All the combatants made up their minds even to lay down their lives readily if it was for the sake of their beloved leader who valued and loved them so much.

From that day on, the combatants, with redoubled courage, showered the bullets of revenge on the obstinately attacking enemy.

Every day tens of thousands of shells fell on the height; rocks broke into pebbles! Even squirrels jumped into the bosoms of soldiers to take shelter.

How could the fighters defeat the U.S. aggression troops on such a height? Whence they drew such a strength? It was precisely the unfathomably deep paternal affection of Supreme Commander Comrade Kim Il Sung, who put his firm confidence in all combatants in the revolutionary ranks as his most priceless comrades-in-arms and boundlessly treasured and loved them.

How Masses of All Sections Were Rallied during Anti-Japanese Armed Struggle

During the period of the hard-fought anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great revolutionary leader, set forth the line of forming an anti-Japanese national united front with all the patriotic forces of the nation so as to carry out the task of national liberation, and organized and led the struggle for its implementation. In this course he accumulated a wealth of experiences.

One of the valuable experiences he gained was that he firmly built up the main force of the revolution and, on this basis, rallied all sections of the patriotic forces around the anti-Japanese united front to the full by correctly combining the class line and mass line.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught in the year of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle:

"The most important task confronting the Korean Communists today is to carry through to the end the revolutionary line of organization—a line of building up the whole nation into a single political force by uniting the basic masses of the revolution firmly and rallying the anti-Japanese forces of all walks of life closely around them."

It was a wisest line Comrade Kim Il Sung laid down, basing himself on the all-round analysis of the character and immediate aims of the Korean revolution, social and class relations in our country and the requirements of the united front movement.

In order to form the united front on a nation-wide scale, it is necessary, first of all, to rally the masses of workers and peasants, the basic class of society, and solidly build up the main force of the revolution.

Working class, proceeding from its own class nature, is the most staunch, revolutionary and militant class capable of pulling forward all the other classes and strata.

The peasantry is the most reliable ally of the working class and forms the main force of the revolution together with them.

Therefore, only by firmly uniting the masses of the workers and peasants and strengthening the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class in the united front movement is it possible to prevent the middle-of-the-roaders from vacillating and expand that movement soundly on the unshakable class foundations and in accordance with the demand of the working class and other segments of people.

Hence, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung went deep among the workers and peasants and waged an energetic struggle to revolutionize them by drawing them into the various revolutionary organizations way back in the early days of his revolutionary activities, and attached the first and formost importance to building up the main force of the revolution in the whole course of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The anti-Japanese national united front movement was raised onto a new stage in our country, with the anti-Japanese armed struggle waged.

That movement was unfolded throughout the years of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, chiefly through the revolutionary mass organizations in the first half of the 1930's and with the organizations of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, a permanent body of the anti-Japanese national united front, as the axis from the middle of the 1930's on.

Comrade Kim Il Sung saw to it that the anti-Japanese national united front movement was pushed forward more vigorously than before in conformity with the new conditions in which the anti-Japanese armed struggle exerted greater revolutionary influence on the people and that movement became brisker with the support by arms. He took measure to organize and expand organizations of the ARF and anti-Japanese mass organizations of various types.

Under his wise leadership the ARF's lower organizations were formed under different names and various anti-Japanese mass organizations were set up in the vast areas at home and abroad.

He expanded and reinforced the revolutionary organizations already formed. At the same time he made certain that the mass political work was conducted energetically to rally broad masses with these organizations as the base.

The men of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army and political workers went among the workers and peasants and conducted the organizational and political work by various forms and methods in accordance with their actual conditions and preparedness so as to awaken them in a revolutionary way and rally them around the organizations.

In this way, the class position of the revolutionary organizations became solid and the leading forces grew strong in the united front.

Following Comrade Kim Il Sung's line, the KPRA men and political workers strove to draw the masses of all walks of life into the anti-Japanese national united front while solidly building up the main force of the revolution.

To win over the masses to the full—this is the aim of the anti-Japanese national united front movement itself and essential for turning the balance of force in favour of the revolution.

Only by rallying all the forces around the united front within its reach, is it possible to isolate and weaken the main enemy, solidify the mass basis of the revolution and give a crushing blow to the enemy by the concerted efforts of the whole nation so as to hasten his doom.

In those days all the classes and strata—workers, peasants and even honest capitalists and religionists—had vital interests in abolishing Japanese imperialist colonial rule, because they were subjected to savage repression and colonial pillage by Japanese imperialism.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, therefore, put his heart into the work of embracing all the anti-Japanese forces and educating them from the outset of his leadership of the Korean revolution, considering it an important strategic problem to be solved in the anti-imperialist national-liberation struggle to form the united front with all sections of the masses.

The work with the nationalists was quite an important work in rallying the masses of all segments around the united front.

Taking into deep consideration the composition of nationalists and their ideological and political inclinations, he laid down the principle of putting main stress on unity with the rank and file and combining it with unity with the upper circles, and taught in concrete terms how to observe that principle.

Upholding this principle, the KPRA men and political workers carried out an active work with the nationalists, particularly, with the Independence Army, their armed force.

They made efforts to give the men of the Independence Army a correct understanding of the KPRA and fanned their national pride and fighting spirit by bringing home to them Comrade Kim Il Sung's revolutionary lines and policies and their validity at every opportunity available.

They encouraged the wavering and irresolute people to launch into the struggle boldly. And they gave full explanation of the ARF's Ten-point Programme and Declaration to the obstinate nationalists with patience till the latter realized that the Japanese imperialists could be defeated only by the joint struggle of the whole nation under the ARF's banner.

As a result, the units of the Independence Army comprising majority of the nationalist forces were banded together under the ARF's banner.

Work with the religionists was another problem to be tackled in rallying masses of various strata opposed to Japanese imperialism. At the time they scattered far and wide and were somewhat influential. There were a specially large number of Chondoists in our northern border area and Changpai district.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung attached much importance to the work of drawing them into the ARF and arranged a series of organizational and political work down to the detail.

Under his personal guidance the political workers frequently made contacts with them and actively gave them the ideological education to inflame them with national indignation and patriotism. Consequently, many of them were drawn into the ARF.

At the same time Comrade Kim Il Sung took positive measures to educate and remould any people in order to lead them along the road of revolution even if they were inconsistent and their strength was insignificant.

He established the principle of trusting anyone first and then testing him through practice, and made sure that he was educated and won over even if he was of the propertied class origin or served an enemy organ, provided that he had national consciousness and anti-Japanese sentiment even to a slight degree.

In this way, urban petty bourgeoisie, middle and small tradesmen and industrialists, honest landlords and their sons and even some conscientious people who served the enemy's police and the Self-Defence Corps came out to support the revolutionary struggle.

Thus, the enemy was farther isolated and the national liberation struggle of our people was dynamically expanded on a nation-wide scale.

The experience gained in the anti-Japanese national united front movement in the days of anti-Japanese armed struggle shows that only when the main force of the revolution is firmly built up and the masses of all strata are rallied close around the united front is it possible to thoroughly isolate and weaken the master enemy and hasten its defeat.

Li Chang Gyu

Socialist Industrialization in DPRK (1)

Korea's economy and technology once remained extremely backward as a result of the colonial and predatory policy of Japanese imperialism that lasted many years. What industry we took over after country's liberation was negligible, characterized by colonial lop-sidedness and technical backwardness.

Under these conditions, we set about building a new society after liberation. Industrialization was an essential part of this undertaking because it was the guarantee that the economic and technical backwardness formed through long years would be eliminated and an independent national economy built.

Carrying out socialist industrialization aimed to build an independent and modern industry and equip all branches of the economy with the latest techniques was a matter of cardinal importance in laying sound material and technical foundations of socialism and thus in guaranteeing the political independence and sovereignty and achieving the prosperity of the country.

Of course, it was not easy to carry out this complex Herculean task of industrialization in a country such as ours which was formerly an underdeveloped country with colonial agriculture.

When we started industrialization, this project had already been completed in some countries or under way in some other countries. But no mechanical application of others' experiences was allowed in our country because our historical conditions had characteristics that distinguished it from other countries. So, we had to hew out the unique way to industrialization in conformity with the historical development of our country which had not passed through the normal stage of capitalism.

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced an original policy for industrialization, like in all other matters of the revolution and construction, to meet the actual condition of our own country, and intelligently steered our people towards the struggle to successfully fulfil the historic task of socialist industrialization.

Shortcut to Industrialization

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Our Party's policy intended to assure the rapid advance of the productive forces and, in particular, to open up a broad avenue for the technical revolution by transforming, first of all, the relations of production along socialist lines according to the urgent needs of social development, instead of waiting for the day when industry could develop to such an extent as to carry out the technical reconstruction of the national economy." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. III, Eng. ed., pp. 71-72.)

It is generally acknowledged that industrialization is the task to be undertaken before the transformation of production relations.

But we could not follow this "ordinary" path in our situation of a colonial agricultural country. Modern industry was nearly non-existent. Everything was destroyed in the Korean war (June 1950-July 1953), into the bargain. Under this condition we were not in a position to implement industrialization immediately after the war. Meanwhile, the need to transform production relations on socialist lines became a pressing problem that brooked no delay in the postwar period.

In the prevailing situation, the Workers' Party of Korea considered that undertaking socialist transformation before technical reorganization and carrying out industrialization by relying on the established socialist system would be the absolutely correct way by which both industrialization and techpical reconstruction could be accelerated.

The completion of socialist transformation and the firm establishment of an advanced socialist system in our country provided, first of all, favourable socio-economic conditions for industrialization.

With the socialist production relations ruling supreme we were able to develop in a planned way all branches of the national economy, particularly industry and agriculture. This paved the way to the promotion of industrialization.

As farm produce increased rapidly after co-operativization, agriculture could keep abreast of the rapidly developing industry, making it possible to supply sufficient food and more raw materials for industry.

With the completion of agricultural co-operativization and the socialist reorganization of individual trade and manufacture it became possible to break through obstacles lying in the way of technical development and create conditions for an allout technical reconstruction of the economy.

The unchallenged sway of the socialist production relations also opened up the possibility of coordinated mobilization and planned use of manpower and material resources for industrialization.

The triumph of socialist system gave a strong impetus to industrialization. As a result of the socialist reorganization of the relations of production all people became socialist working people. The result was that the political, moral unity of the entire people was further strengthened and, on this basis, the political zeal and labour enthusiasm of the working people raised considerably. This was the factor that made it possible to develop rapidly production in all branches of the national economy and facilitate industrialization.

Experience shows that under conditions of a country like ours carrying out the project of reorganizing the relations of production on socialist lines prior to technical reconstruction and promoting industrialization by relying on the socialist system are the most rational way by which both socialist revolution and industrialization can be facilitated.

Our industrialization started in 1957, a year when a decisive victory was achieved in the socialist reorganization of production relations.

At that time the foundation of heavy industry was still weak and everything was in short supply. This did not allow us to undertake all-round industrialization from the start. So, during the Five-Year Plan we channeled energies into creating sound groundwork for an independent national industry and making full preparations for industrialization. During the Seven-Year Plan all efforts went into carrying industrialization into success. The result was that an independent, modern industry was built and all branches of the national economy were equipped with modern technology.

(To Be Continued)

A BIG CATCH

Winter fishing operation is now in full swing on the vast fishing grounds in the East Sea of our country.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"It is necessary to catch fish all the year round without regard to the seasons, catch them by both collective and separate fishing, in deep seas and in adjacent waters, with large vessels and with small boats, catch this variety and catch that; in this way fish must be caught by various methods without letup."

The fishermen are all out for the winter fishing operation, upholding the leader's highly important teaching, and are making a good catch day after day.

The fishermen of the Chongjin Fishery in North Hamgyong Province carried out with flying colours their assignments for November at 102 per cent as of the 21st, 10 days ahead of schedule.

The Songdowon Fishery in Kangwon Province is also having big hauls of fish. This fishery is successfully carrying out its plan set 30 per cent higher than that in the corresponding period of last year. The fishery is concentrating efforts on the major fishing grounds. On the other hand it is conducting a diverse fishing operations in adjacent waters and in deep seas.

Reports about rich hauls are streaming in from the east coast under the jurisdiction of South Hamgyong Province.

The fishermen of the Sinpo Fishery are waging an active fishing battle. Under the unfavourable climatic condition, they are catching 1.5 times as many fish as in the same period of last year. In the last few days alone, this fishery netted thousands of tons of fish.

The fishermen of the Hongwon Fishery are also carrying on an active and mobile fishing operation, using up-to-date shoal detectors.

The crew men of trawlers Nos. 120 and 124 of this fishery haul in tens of tons of fish a day by netting more often than before.

The fishermen's cooperatives in different parts of the country are also following up their successes in winter fishing operation.

The fishery workers of the famous Sodolli, Ugwanjin and Honam Fishermen's Co-operatives on the east coast bring in over 50 tons of *myongtae* and *teorumegi* every day by applying trawling and various other fishing methods.

Pak Ju Sol

Story of "Gift-Exhibition Hall"

In one of the buildings of Kim Il Sung University there is an exhibition hall where the specimen of the mammals, birds and fishes are on show. They are gifts from the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung. Here are some of many stories associated with the exhibition hall.

These are gifts presented by the fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung

Big Tiger

In December 1946 President Kim Il Sung sent a big tiger to the University, with the following message:

"It is advisable to make it into stuffed and skeleton specimen so that it can be used in teaching at the University and put on show for the broad masses of the people."

Our country had been liberated some time before and the President must have had many complicated problems to solve. And yet he found time to send a teaching material to the University. This moved the students and other people greatly. In particular, it called up inexpressibly deep emotions among the teachers who would use it in their lectures.

The University had just been established on the initiative of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great pedagogic thinker, and had to start from scratch. So, as far as its equipment is concerned, it left much to be desired.

The President's message greatly encouraged the teachers and students in their endeavour to strengthen the material basis of their University.

They thought: "The message reflects his lofty intention to let the students better taught, rapidly develop science and biology for the country, give fuller understanding of the nature of our land to our people, who were poverty-stricken and far removed from modern civilization under Japanese imperialist rule in the past, and induce them to love the nature ardently and take good care of it."

They carefully stuffed the tiger in an effort to carry out the President's lofty intention without fail.

Later on, he sent another tiger. Both of them were made into specimen for teaching.

On the first founding anniversary of the University a biological exhibition was held, the main exhibits being specimen of the animals donated by the President.

Rare Eels

On July 22, 1959, President Kim Il Sung asked the scholars of the University to send him a list of specimen of fresh-water fishes on display at the biological exhibition hall and another list of fishes to be collected. The scholars sent the lists as instructed without knowing what he wanted them for.

A few days later, he offered the University 16 big rare fishes which he himself had caught. Among them were big eels rarely to be seen in Korea and its neighbouring countries.

As he wanted to send them to the University he treated them with utmost care. So, the marks of hook were scarcely visible on their gills. They bore even the dates of catch.

"Kinyomo"

It happened at dawn on July 1, 1958.

A scholar was waked up by the loud knocks at his door and found a cadre standing outside with a big fresh fish. The cadre said that the President had caught it the previous evening and that, because he had never seen it before, he sent it right away though the trip had to cover hundreds of ri at night. The cadre conveyed the following message of the President to the scholar:

"This rare fish is unknown even to the inhabitants here. I want you scholars to find out its name and make it into a specimen for a teaching aid."

A group of Korean ichthyologists of the Western Pacific Fishing Committee and other biologists, with a feeling of reverence for the President, held a lengthy discussion about the new fish and named it "Kinyomo." (Commemorative fish).

At present the fishes of this kind are growing in our breeding ponds. It has a good taste and productive value as well.

All the people who visit the "Gift-Exhibition Hall" of Kim Il Sung University are deeply moved by the great and warm affection of the fatherly leader who is considerate enough to send even rare fishes and animals to educational establishments to help the growing generation in their study of science.

Pongung Technical College

Our country is known as "a land of education". Paralleling the regular system of higher education, various plans offering higher education for those who are on the job are also making progress.

On the original initiative of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, factory colleges have been set up in all the industrial districts and in the major factories and enterprises.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"These colleges make possible the mass training of a new type of intellectual who comes from the working class and provide the possibility of most closely combining education with production and theory with practice. In addition, a large number of core workers have acquired a higher education without being separated from production, and the development of production and technology has been accelerated."

Factory colleges display great superiority. They have trained a large number of able workers from among the working class and are making a great contribution to the development of the country's economy and technology.

The Pongung Technical College set up in the Pongung chemical industrial area has already brought up over one thousand able technicians. The number of technicians trained by this college grows larger every year.

Students are workers engaged in production for many years. Their study at the college is an extension of production.

Through the study of rudiments of industrial production, they gain much knowledge of practical value.

Seventy per cent of the new devices suggested in the graduation theses presented by the students of the chemical and electric facilities faculty and 66 per cent of those submitted by the students of the chemical and mechanical engineering faculty have been introduced into production.

Comrade Kim Ung Bong, a fourth-year student of the chemical and electric facilities faculty and worker of the February 8 Vinalon Factory, succeeded in raising the work efficiency over ten times and lowering the cost of welding to 50 per cent by introducing the automatic control system into the operation of the electric welding machine.

After graduation from the college, they play an important role in technical innovation and factory management.

Many of the graduates of this college now work as leading managerial workers and technicians at factories in the Pongung district.

Among them are directors and chief engineers, assistant engineers and workshop managers. At the Pongung Chemical Factory, 50 per cent of the engineers are the graduates of the college.

Workshop manager Hong Sun Gon is nearly sixty years old. Before liberation he could not study, because he had no money and was poor. But after liberation he graduated from the technical specialized school and the college.

Today he has grown into a full-fledged managerial worker and a technician in charge of a key branch of the factory and play an important role in factory management and technical innovation. In his workshop there are an oil-applier for damp-proof paper whose efficiency is 30 times greater than the old one and an automatic paperbag manufacturing machine whose efficiency is 10 times greater than the previous one. They were manufactured by workshop manager Hong Sun Gon and other graduates of the factory college.

Indeed, the factory college established by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung represents a most superior form of communist education and is a reliable cadre-training base.

In all localities of our country, the comprehensive bases for training cadres have firmly been built up with many higher technical schools, high schools, colleges, factory colleges and factory higher technical schools. Thanks to the establishment of the comprehensive cadre-training bases, a large army of one million intellectuals will surely be trained within the next few years. Really bright is the future of the socialist motherland with a large army of national cadres.

The day's work is over. Here we see the students of Hamhung Technical College going to school

Future Musicians under Training

The Pyongyang Conservatory of Music and Dance has so far produced a large number of talented musicians and dancers. With its graduates is staffed the Pyongyang Mansudae Art Troupe, and those who took part in the revolutionary operas "The Sea of Blood" and "The Flower Girl," based on the immortal classics under the same name, are also its graduates. Now, many students are under training there.

Some time ago I visited the national music department of the conservatory and dropped in at a music room to have conversations with Prof. Kwon Yong Dae, head of string music chair. He was kind enough to let me appreciate the chorus "We Are Singing with Loyalty" to the accompaniment of orchestral music before he started some explanations.

"As you know," he said, "the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung came to our conservatory for on-the-spot guidance in July 1966, seven years ago, and taught us that the national music should be treated as the main thing to be developed side by side with the European music but greater efforts be made to develop the former and that the latter be developed with the former as a basis. The one you have just appreciated is a piece our students jointly created in an effort to carry out his instruction ..."

All that Prof. Kwon told me in detail thereafter can be briefed as follows:

The teachers and students of the conservatory deeply studied the brilliant thought on the revolutionary literature and art which the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had built up in the years of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle. This was done by and large in the "Rooms for Study of Comrade Kim Il Sung's Revolutionary Music". At the same time they struggled to do away with flunkeyism toward big powers and dogmatism and thoroughly establish *Juche* in developing the national music. The national music department of the conservatory was reinforced. The curriculum and teaching programme were all revised to fulfil the purpose of developing the European music with the national music as a basis. Moreover, thousands of etudes were written for teaching materials to help modernize the national music and bring the students to learn the European music in Korean strains.

During the conversations with Prof. Kwon, I leafed through schools and books of musical pieces including one for *haekum*, and found all of them carrying full flavours of traditional Korean music.

The teachers and students of the conservatory newly collected hundreds of pieces of the traditional music and put them in good order. This came as a result of their strenuous efforts to put into practice the fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's instruction to find out the excellent heritage of the national music and creatively carry it forward in consonance with the thought and sentiment of our people who make revolution.

Further, the teachers composed the songs of sonorous, cheering and lusty melodies in keeping with the developing realities in our country, the songs our people liked to sing, and studied new type of vocalization to pass them on to the students, who in return strove to consolidate what they learned, in the course of writing musical pieces by themselves.

In addition, the national instruments were improved a great deal. Among them an improved *haekum* won the high commendation from the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

He instructed:

"The national music department of the Conservatory should be reinforced so as to train more students specializing in folk songs and national instruments. We should, in this way, endeavour to modernize our national music and develop it in keeping with our times."

I could see with my own eyes what a tireless effort the teachers were exerting to train the students into fine musicians, when I went to the department of preliminary education of the conservatory for news coverage.

The conservatory, the head of the department said, gives little pupils four-year course of primary education, which is followed by six-year course of preliminary education at each department to let them have basic knowledge of music to the full and acquire skill in playing instruments, and then gives them four-to-five-year course of specialized education.

In the past music was regarded as something gone other but the sons and daughters of the rich could afford and today those of the workers and peasants are entitled to receive education so that they may bring their talent into full bloom, he added, and emphatically stated: This is totally attributable to the great concern shown by the fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

He sent hundreds of instruments of various kinds to the conservatory as gift, out of a desire to contribute to full flowering and developing of our national music, and he even had a piano in his resident taken to the concert hall of the conservatory, the head of the department added.

I was led into well-furnished extra-curricular practice rooms that served the future musicians who were studying in happiness and growing up healthily in the affectionate embrace of the fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

I found in one of the rooms a grey-haired professor instructing a little pupil in playing *so-haekum*. Her name was Chang Sun Hui, a ten-year old girl, and I was impressed by the way she played on an etude.

I looked into other class rooms, too. In one of them some students were having a meeting to pass collective criticism on the musical pieces they had composed by themselves, presided over by a teacher. In other room I saw the students of conductors training course engrossed in practising on an individual footing. And in one of the by-recorder-practice rooms a student was seen listening to his song recorded, in an endeavour to get accustomed to a best way of vocalization, gentle and beautiful.

In the concert hall of the conservatory many students of the graduating class were either given a lesson or rehearsing for ensemble on an individual basis.

The man in charge of the hall said to me:

This concert hall serves the students as a good place for rehearsal. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed that the students should be given better training by combining theory with practice and appear on the stage as often as possible. He even saw to it that an orchestra was organized to help them in their studies.

In the hall I, together with other audience, could eyewitness through their performance the success they had achieved in the study of the *Juche*-oriented national music under the warm care of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Those students specializing in instruments were allowed to mingle in the orchestra made up of expert players to learn from them, and those specializing in conducting were rehearsing tirelessly to improve their skill so that any musical piece could be dealt with ably under their baton.

In a word, my visit to the conservatory brought me full realization that its teachers and students had reaped splendid fruits in their creative efforts for development of the *Juche*-oriented national music, and convinced me that they would undoubtedly score greater success in the days to come.

Pak Jong Gu

Future musicians in the making

Great Victory of Our Party's Line of Independence
"UNCURK" Dissolved, Two-Korea Plot Foiled

The First Committee of the 28th UN General Assembly held with the participation of the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea welcomed and supported the three principles advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung for the country's reunification and expressed its hope that the Korean question be solved in accordance with these principles. And it decided to dissolve the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea", a U.S. imperialists' tool for Korean aggression, and barred the proposal for the simultaneous entry of two Koreas into the UN put forward by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges. Their two-Korea plot was thus foiled.

This is a great victory our people have attained in their struggle for national reunification.

The "UNCURK", an instrument on the payroll of the U.S. imperialists for their aggression on Korea and interference in the domestic affairs of the Korean people, had all along served none other but the U.S. imperialists in the execution of their aggressive policy since it had been framed up.

This is fully proved by the criminal acts it had so far committed in Korea.

The "UN Commission on Korea", predecessor of the "UNCURK", infringed upon the Korean people's desire for reunification, when it gave a helping hand to Syngman Rhee in rigging up a puppet regime by trying to "legalize" the notorious, U.S.-manipulated separate elections held in south Korea on May 10, 1948—the elections which was ruinous to the nation and ridden with terrorism, suppression, fraudulence and trickery.

The "UNCURK" joined the U.S. imperialists in their war of aggression on Korea and supported them in every way. After the war it stayed on in south Korea and actively backed up their aggressive policy.

Its "annual report" submitted to the UN—a report full of preposterous lies—suffices it to show what sort of organization it was.

This "UNCURK" was bent on embellishing the U.S. imperialists' policy of colonial enslavement in south Korea, the fascist terror rule of their stooges and the miserable realities of south Korea by cooking up this kind of document. A glaring proof is furnished by the fact: The "UNCURK" described the Syngman Rhee fascist dictatorship as an "inspiring example of democracy" and a "prototype of representative government" though it was overthrown by the south Korean people's struggle against its tyranny and treachery to the country and the nation. Moreover, the "UNCURK" depicted the election farce as a "fair election" whenever it was stagemanaged by the south Korean fascist rulers, though it was actually run through with terrorism and fraudulence.

Until now, the "UNCURK" had done nothing except that it had hindered the reunification of our country and aggravated the national split.

The UN decision on the dissolution of the "UNCURK" is, indeed, quite a natural outcome in view of the endeavour to rule out the foreign interference and promote the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea and in view of the principle of the UN Charter that declares national self-determination a sacred national right of every country.

The dissolution of the "UNCURK" is beyond doubt a heavy blow at the U.S. imperialists and the treacherous Pak Jung Hi clique.

It means, in fact, that one of the pillars which had supported the U.S. imperialists' aggressive policy on Korea and the fascist rule of their stooges collapsed. Therefore, the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean traitors had left no means untried in their machinations for the prolonged existence of the "UNCURK".

But, the "UNCURK" started disintegrating within itself under ever increasing pressure of the public opinion at home and abroad calling for an earliest removal of all the obstacles to the independent, peaceful reunification from Korea and under the impact of the statement of some member states announcing their withdrawal from the "UNCURK". At the recent UN session the decision was made, after all, to dissolve it, because the demand of our delegation for its dissolution was given a strong support by the absolute majority of the representatives.

The adoption of this decision means a total fiasco in the U.S. imperialists' plot to keep their foul, aggressive instrument for an indefinite period under the name of the UN and means a victory of the line of the independent, peaceful reunification followed by our Party and the Government of the DPRK.

Timed to this decision, the machination of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges for the simultaneous entry of two Koreas into the UN was thwarted. This is another important success in the UN debate on the Korean question.

Their proposal for the simultaneous entry was barred at the UN session. This shows that the scheme of the separatists at home and abroad was strongly rejected on the international arena as well as in Korea. It is a natural consequence of the criminal, two-Korea plot that goes against the aspiration of the people and the demand of the times.

The U.S. and Japanese aggressors and the Pak Jung Hi clique—a trio of splittists active at home and abroad—brought before the UN General Assembly session the proposal for the simultaneous entry of two Koreas into the UN and tried by hook or by crook to pass it through the session for the purpose of retaining their aggressive foothold and propping up the anti-popular reactionary rule over south Korea by freezing the split of Korea.

But, they failed to fulfil their criminal purpose.

Nothing came of the so-called "special statement" of the dirty traitor Pak Jung Hi, in which he declared the Two-Korea plot one of his political lines.

This represents a great victory for our people in their fight for a reunified Korea on the one hand and, on the other, a sledge-hammer blow at the U.S. imperialists and their south Korean stooges.

At the recent UN session the correctness of the three principles—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity—was recognized, a decision was adopted to disband the "UNCURK" and the proposal for the simultaneous entry of two Koreas into the UN put forward by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges was frustrated. It is a great success in our struggle to carry out the just policy of our Party and the Government of our Republic, that is, a great victory of the line of independence. This has made the situation more favourable to our people's cause for national reunification.

Yet, there are still big obstacles in the way of the country's reunification.

All the more so, because the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops keep south Korea under their occupation.

This means that one of the most urgent problems for the independent, peaceful reunification remains unsettled.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"It is obvious that as long as foreign troops are occupying part of a country, it cannot reunify itself at its own free will." ("Talk with the Managing Editor of the Japanese Politico-Theoretical Magazine 'Sekai'", Eng. ed., pp. 27-28.)

Indispensable for Korea's reunification are the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from south Korea and an end of the foreign interference in the domestic affairs of our people.

Therefore, to keep up the struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops still occupying south Korea with the helmets of the "UN forces" on is an important task of our people in their cause of independent, peaceful reunification, and belongs to the legitimate right of the Korean people.

The U.S. imperialists must stop hindering our struggle for reunification and interfering in our internal affairs, keenly aware of the trend of the times.

Our people under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung will, in the future, too, fight resolutely to hasten the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, upholding his line for this purpose.

The River Amnok-gang

The River Amnok-gang rises from the Lake Chonji on Mt. Paekdu-san, an ancestral mountain, and empties into the West Sea. With total length of 821 km, it is the longest river in our country.

Our people loves it as it is associated with the history of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle.

It has such historic places as Popyong ferry. The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, then 13 years old, crossed it using that ferry, with firm determination not to return until Korea became independent. Situated on its upper reaches is Pochonbo, a sacred place of revolution, where he dealt a smashing blow at the Japanese imperialists and kindled a torch, spreading the rays of hope for national restoration over the 3,000-ri land.

The river is also closely related with the history of immortal revolutionary activities of Kim Hyong Jik, father of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, who was the outstanding leader in the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle and the great pioneer in changing the course of the struggle from the nationalist movement to the communist movement in our country.

The River Amnok-gang, linked with the history of the immortal revolutionary struggle of Comrade Kim Il Sung, has become a river which serves the people as was planned by him in the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The river has two man-created lakes—Supung and Unbong each with a hydroelectric power station, two of the biggest in Asia. The lakes are among the widest in our country.

The river provides its basin with life-giving water.

A few years ago the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made clear his intention to undertake a giant irrigation project using that water and worked out a grand plan for the Amnok-gang district irrigation project.

Upholding his instruction, all our working people joined in a massive campaign for the project and built a dense network of canals that spread over North Pyongan Province. This helped much toward rich harvest every year.

Islands and tideland situated at the mouth of the river turned into "golden fields" and "silk islands," where the people are enjoying a new, prosperous life.

The river is a good habitat of fish, and there is a boundless stretch of dense forest.

Kim In Gyu

Lake Supung-ho built on the lower reaches of the River Amnok-gang

Convening Great National Congress— an Enterprising Measure for Solution of Reunification Problem

On November 16 the Workers' Party of Korea, the Korean Democratic Party and the Chondoist Chongu Party sent in joint names a letter to the Democratic Republican Party, the New Democratic Party, the Democratic Unification Party and the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in south Korea.

The letter proposed that a Great National Congress composed of representatives of people of all strata and parties and social organizations in the north and the south be convened at the earliest possible date to prevent permanent division of the country and achieve national reunification. The proposal came when the situation in our country became very serious owing to the plot of the U.S. and Japanese aggressors and south Korean rulers to keep our country and people divided permanently.

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, in his historic June 23 speech in which the well-known five-point programme of national reunification was presented, pointed out that in order to settle the question of the country's reunification in conformity with the will and demand of our people, it was necessary to enable the masses of people of all strata in the north and the south to participate in the nationwide patriotic work for national reunification.

He said:

"To this end, we propose to convene a Great National Congress composed of representatives of people of all walks of life—the workers, working peasants, working intellectuals, student youths and soldiers in the north, and the workers, peasants, student youths, intellectuals, military personnel, national capitalists and petty bourgeoisie in south Korea—and the representatives of political parties and social organizations in the north and south, and comprehensively discuss and solve the question of the country's reunification at this Congress."

The proposal for convening a Great National Congress is an enterprising, save-the-nation step and a patriotic initiative designed to put an end to the national split as soon as possible and solve the reunification problem by uniting broad patriotic forces of the north and the south under the banner of national salvation and reunification and enabling people of broad segments to participate in the efforts to accomplish reunification.

Relying on the general will of the entire nation is a prerequisite to the solution of reunification problem.

Achieving reunification affects the destiny of the entire people and it is the vital demand of the whole nation.

Accordingly, this is a matter to be taken up not only by any parties or by a few specified persons; it is a task which the entire people must accomplish. It can be attained only with the active participation of the entire people.

Not a certain strata of people but entire Koreans are suffering miseries and misfortunes from the national split. Therefore, the whole nation has the vital interest in reunification. The convocation of the projected Congress fully conforms to the peculiarities of our reunification problem and the principle for its solution.

Attaining the country's reunification through the efforts of our nation and in conformity with their will and aspiration presupposes the involvement of the broad sections of people of different social strata.

If the masses of people, the master responsible for reunification, are excluded from this undertaking, it is evident that we are not free from outside interference and the reunification problem cannot be settled on a nationwide basis.

Particularly, today the nation-splitting plot of the U.S. and Japanese aggressors and their followers, south Korean rulers, has become more undisguised. Under this situation, if we are to frustrate their scheme and accomplish the cause of reunification we must unite our nation's strength.

The proposal for separate UN membership for two Koreas was denounced and rejected at the UN. This notwithstanding, the south Korean rulers are still engrossed in their splitting acts. This means the danger of division still remains.

Needless to say, we can never remain mere onlookers to the tragic situation where our people are subjected to immeasurable calamities caused by the bisection of territory.

Now is not the time to argue about communism or capitalism and differences of ideal and social system.

If we fail to unite the patriotic forces in the north and the south and take save-the-nation measure, the end result is that the division will continue and the cherished desire of the nation for reunification will remain unrealized.

Under the present situation all patriotic forces of both sides should rise up in a nationwide struggle to put an end to the split and achieve one Korea and tide over the prevailing difficulties through the concerted efforts of nation.

The convocation of the projected Congress proposed by the political parties in the north is intended to meet this urgent demand of the nation and the time.

To broaden dialogue and cooperation through convening the Congress is the absolutely correct way and the firm guarantee that the reunification problem can be solved.

It is true that there is a difference of social system and ideal between the north and the south. But people of different segments and personages of different political parties and groupings in the two sides should join strength transcending all differences, in order to achieve reunification. And we believe that it is not beyond our power.

We have had a fine experience in this respect. In 1948 representatives of the patriotic parties and social organizations in the north and the south, irrespective of differences of ideology and ideal, political views and religious beliefs, sat around a table to discuss the problem of tiding over the national crisis, and took a save-the-nation measure.

When taking patriotic stand we can hold broad negotiations and dialogue through convening the Great National Congress. And there is no reason why we cannot achieve the great national unity.

If the Congress is convened and representatives of people of different social strata and political parties and social organizations in the north and the south sit around a table and exchange views openheartedly, they can certainly find common points for jointly defending the interests of the nation, dispel the distrust and misunderstanding between both sides formed through the long-drawn-out division, promote understanding and effect many-sided collaboration and interchange and also take a series of concrete measures which would facilitate the independent and peaceful reunification.

When the Congress is convened it will help towards the realization of the common desire of different political parties and groupings of both sides who want to make a contribution to the cause of reunification.

For the accomplishment of reunification freedom of political activities and democracy should be granted to all strata of people. It is quite obvious that the national aspiration for reunification cannot be realized under the conditions in which people are not allowed to discuss the reunification problem freely and the freedom of their political activities is oppressed.

The south Korean authorities must stop suppressing people and release the arrested students and other young people and patriots and ensure the political parties, social organizations and patriotic people freedom of activities for reunification.

In sending the letter proposing the convocation of the Congress to the south Korean counterparts, the parties in the north proceeded from the national duty to promote reunification.

The CC of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in south Korea issued a statement expressing full support for the proposal and declared that it would make every effort to contribute to the work of the Congress.

The letter now enlists the active sympathies and support from political and public circles and the press of many countries.

The Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) and Korean nationals in Japan are also giving active support to the just proposal.

This testifies to the justness and enormous vitality of the proposal.

As hitherto, so in future, we will make all possible efforts to prevent the perpetuation of national split and achieve reunification.

No one can break the iron will of our people to reunify their country with their own efforts and no force can change the powerful trend of the times towards Korea's independent and peaceful reunification.

Our people will surely accomplish the historic cause of national reunification, surmounting all difficulties and obstacles in their way.

Li Chol

C.C. of Korean Journalists Union Supports South Korean Journalists' Struggle against Fascism and for Democratization

On December 1 the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union issued a statement extending firm support and warm compatriotic encouragement to the patriotic struggle of the south Korean journalists.

The statement says that the courageous struggle of the south Korean journalists is a just struggle against the brutal fascist intelligence policy of the Pak Jung Hi clique and for freedom and democracy and a patriotic struggle for shattering the plots of the splittists at home and abroad to perpetuate the national split and achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Recalling that the south Korean journalists, bound hand and foot and tightly gagged, are not allowed to say or write what the people want to hear and read and forced to report falsehood as truth and truth as a lie, the statement declares: The determined struggle of the south Korean journalists powerfully encourages the ever mounting bloody struggle of the patriotic students, religionists, intellectuals and people of all other strata against fascism and for democratization and constitutes another telling blow at the Pak Jung Hi fascist ruling system which is now shaking to its very foundation.

The statement continued:

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, said:

"Progressive journalists—those masters of advanced ideas and fighters who love justice and truth and bring to light all manner of injustices and social evil—have never failed to correctly grasp the objective requirements of social development and have firmly taken up their revolutionary pens to defend the interests of the progressive classes. And they have bitterly denounced the decaying old system and inexorably condemned the moribund reactionary ruling classes to their doom."

The situation prevailing in south Korea today demands that everyone choose one way on the crossroads of history—flunkeyism or patriotism, fascism or democracy, dependence or independence and permanent division or promotion of reunification.

It is beyond doubt that the south Korean journalists who have risen up in the struggle at this grave juncture with a resolve to take the road of democracy, not fascism, and the road of patriotism, not treachery, so as not to become slaves of the power, will fight staunchly, braving any suppression.

The brutal fascist suppression intended to stifle democracy and patriotism in south Korea must be halted, the arrested patriotic students and people released and the freedom of speech and all other democratic rights and liberties guaranteed.

South Korean Side Must Accept Our Just Proposal without Delay

On November 28 a meeting of delegates to the full-dress talks between the north and south Red Cross organizations was held at Panmunjom on an active request of our side.

The meeting was arranged to solve the problems concerning steps for holding the 8th sitting of the Red Cross talks which had been postponed up to date for more than 4 months owing to the insincere attitude of the south Korean side after the 7th sitting of the talks took place in Pongyang.

That day the delegate of our side, taking into consideration the situation prevailing in south Korea following the 7th sitting of the talks, proposed the south Korean side, as practical steps for the smooth holding of the 8th sitting of the talks, to oust members of the south Korean "Central Intelligence Agency" participating in the Red Cross talks and obstructing the progress of the talks, and to immediately halt the suppression of the people in south Korea and release the illegally arrested and imprisoned patriots and students in order to create a favourable atmosphere for the talks. And he proposed to have the talks in Pyongyang under the condition where there is no favourable atmosphere in Seoul to open the talks.

The proposal of our side proceeds from the humanitarian spirit of Red Cross to mitigate as early as possible the sufferings of the compatriots dispersed in the north and south and from the patriotic stand to promote the cause of national reunification, the cherished aspiration of the nation.

It is obvious that for the successful progress of the talks the elements and socio-political factors hampering the progress of the talks must be removed.

But the south Korean side categorically refused without any reason to accept the just proposal of our side and went the length of hurling groundless slanders at us.

The spokesman of the south Korean Red Cross organization noisily trumpeted that it was an "interference in the internal affairs" and "political propaganda". The south Korean radio aired the same piffle.

Far from apologizing to our side for having delayed the 8th sitting of the talks for more than 4 months after they brought to a deadlock the talks which should have taken place in Seoul long ago and far from accepting our proposal to show sincerity to open the talks at the earliest possible date, the south Korean side keeps throwing obstacles to the talks and lays the blame for it at our doors. This is like a thief crying "stop thief".

The U.S. imperialist aggressors have occupied south Korea and seized all branches of south Korea—politics, economy, culture and military affairs—pursuing the policy of turning south Korea into a colony and military base. They maltreat and despise the people and oppress and exploit them and commit all kinds of brutal atrocities. But the south Korean side turns away from these facts. On the contrary, they say that we interfere in their internal affairs when we, as fellow countrymen, worry about the destiny of the nation.

This is the way only the flunkeyist-traitors can think of.

Now, in south Korea the righteous struggle of the students and people of all strata for democratization of society and national reunification is subjected to harsh suppression by policemen and "CIA" special agents for two months on end and many students and patriots are arrested, imprisoned and put to torture every day. The "CIA" special agents kidnapped even a south Korean democratic figure in a foreign country and are persecuting him.

They even committed such an outrage as murdering a patriotic professor after inflicting torture upon him.

In this atmosphere it is hardly possible to hold the Red Cross talks dealing with the humanitarian problems.

For the satisfactory solution of the humanitarian question of Red Cross, special agents of the "CIA" must be prevented from participating in the Red Cross talks, the suppression of students and people of all strata be stopped and the arrested and imprisoned patriots set free.

As there is no condition in south Korea favourable to open the talks, it is natural that the talks should be held in Pyongyang where there are all socio-political conditions for the progress of the talks.

The Pak Jung Hi clique's acts of placing obstacles in the way of the talks, vilifying our just, realistic proposal, cannot be construed otherwise than a move to boycott and break the Red Cross talks.

If they keep laying hurdles to the talks, conducting slander campaign against us, they will be held entirely responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom and will invite stronger denunciation from the south Korean people and the unbiased public opinion at home and abroad.

Ryu Gye Hwan

Kenya Greets Day of Independence and Proclamation of Republic

The day of independence of Kenya and her proclamation of a republic falls on December 12.

On this occasion the Korean people send warm congratulations to the Kenyan people.

The Kenyan people won the independence in 1963 and proclaimed their country a republic in 1964. Since then they have waged vigorous struggle to liquidate the aftermath of imperialist colonial rule under the slogan, "Let's unite and advance!" They started to carry out the Five-Year Plan in 1970 after fulfilling the Six-Year Plan. In this course a series of successes were scored in agriculture and industry.

The population of overwhelming majority are engaged in agriculture and stockbreeding. So, much efforts were made for agriculture. As a result one-sided farming—the exclusive cultivation of industrial, oil-bearing crops in the past—now gradually gives way to many-sided farming with the main stress on the grain production. The people strove to increase rice production with the aim of attaining self-sufficiency in food. Last year alone, 4,800 hectares of land were planted to rice.

The forest area grew wider and timber production increased step by step.

Many successes were made in the fields of the national culture and education. Swahili was declared the national language instead of English that had been used as the official language in the days of colonial rule. Today the national cadres are trained with the native language and letters.

The school education is making steady progress. The national university has over 3,000 students. It is planned to increase their number twice in the near future.

The Korean people rejoice as their own over all the successes scored by the Kenyan people.

For the community of their past history and position in their life and of the aspiration for the future our people hold dear the relations of friendship with the Kenyan people and show deep sympathy and concern for their struggle.

The Korean people sincerely wish greater successes in the future struggle of the Kenyan people against imperialism and colonialism and for the prosperity of the country.

Han Duk Hyon

Niger Today

The people of Niger greet on December 18 the 15th anniversary of proclamation of a republic amidst the worth-while struggle for the country's prosperity and a creation of new life.

Since the independence they have waged energetic struggle for a new development of the national economy and national culture, which remained backward in the past, through their diligent labour, and have achieved a series of successes.

Rapid development was made particularly in agriculture and stockbreeding, the key branches of their national economy. Millet, sorghum, peanut and maize grow in the basins of the Niger River. The annual output of millet, the main crop in this country, reaches 850,000 tons.

Moreover, livestock has developed rapidly year after year, and now goats and sheep number 4.7 million head.

Progress was made in industry, too. The cement factory, thermo-power plant, cotton-ginning mill and many other factories and enterprises were built, and various kinds of products needed for the development of the national economy and improvement of the people's living standards have been turned out in quantities.

Great change took place in the domain of education. Many people, who could not study under the colonial rule of the foreign imperialists, are receiving education. And a number of the national cadres are trained at schools of various levels in different parts of the country.

All the achievements attained in Niger are the fine fruit its people have yielded in their creative labour struggle.

Korean people heartily rejoice over all the successes scored by the people of Niger.

Our people firmly believe that the people of Niger will, in the future, too, achieve still greater successes in their struggle to consolidate the achievements so far made and build a new society.

Yun Hae Ik

South Korean Opposition Party Issues Statement Supporting Pressmen's Struggle

A spokesman of the "New Democratic Party", an opposition party of south Korea, made public on December 3 a statement supporting the "resolution for defence of freedom of the press" of the reporters of Tonga Ilbo, in which they manifested the determination to fight for the freedom of the press, denouncing the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique's harsh suppression of the press, according to a report from Seoul.

Pointing out that the "illegal suppression of the freedom of speech" by the present rulers and some proprietors of press organs subservient to them is a vicious fascist criminal act menacing democracy, the spokesman strongly demanded them to stop at once suppressing the press.

Friendship Visits

☆ The Chinese men's and women's basketball teams headed by Shih Hsiao, Deputy Secretary of the Chinese Basketball Association, and a Sudanese men's basketball team headed by Ahmed Ali Osman, Vice-Director of the Sports Department of the Ministry of Information and Culture of the Sudan, arrived in Pyongyang on Noyember 9 by train for a visit to our country at the invitation of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee.

☆ A delegation of the International Tourist Agency of the Soviet Union headed by G.V. Bulgakov, its Deputy Director, arrived here on November 13 by air to visit our country at the invitation of the Korean International Tourist Agency. On the same day a delegation of the Academy of Agricultural Science of Bulgaria headed by Prof. L. Renkov, Member of the Standing Committee of the Georgi Dimitrov Academy of Agricultural Science of Bulgaria, also arrived by plane to visit Korea at the invitation of the DPRK Academy of Agricultural Science.

☆ A government delegation of the Romanian Socialist Republic headed by Comrade Ion Patan, Vice-Chairman of the Romanian Council of Ministers, came to Pyongyang on November 16 by air to attend the Fourth Meeting of the Economic and Scientific-Technical Consultative Committee between the Korean and Romanian Governments.

☆ The delegation of the Chinese paper Renmin Ribao headed by its leading member Comrade Lu Ying which had been visiting our country left Pyongyang on November 10 by train.

☆ The government trade delegation of the Republic of Finland headed by Jermu Laine, Minister of Foreign Trade, the delegation of the Hokkaido Assemblymen's League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship headed by Kazukuni Miyama, its Chairman, and Angel Hernandez, Director of the Department of Programs of the "Radio Havana Cuba" of the Republic of Cuba, left here on November 13 by plane after visiting our country.

☆ The Chinese sports delegation headed by Yao Hsiao-cheng, a leading member of the Chinese Physical Culture and Sports Commission, and the Mongolian scientific-technical cooperation delegation headed by N. Abermed, Chairman of the Mongolian side to the Korea-Mongolia Scientific-Technological Cooperation Committee and Vice-Chairman of the State Scientific-Technological Commission of the Mongolian People's Republic, left Pyongyang on November 14 by train after visiting our country.

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